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statute regarding expatriation — the statute of 1907, which apparently is not cited. The list of works on diplomacy (p. 222) omits the books of John W. Foster. The list of references on war (pp. 354-56) omits the monumental work of Bloch. The accounts of the neutrality laws of the United States (pp. 437-38) fails to say that the present laws are found not in the places cited but in the Federal Penal Code of 1909. The account of occasional contraband, as the author well terms what is usually called conditional contraband (pp. 468-70), falls short of bringing that subject to date. All these are natural incidents of an attempt to keep alive a book that really belongs to a past generation. For the practical purposes of the present day the citations, which are very numerous, continue to be valuable. The appendices also are useful, containing a liberal collection of documents and a brief presentation of new topics, including intervention in Cuba, internment of prisoners of war, transfer to neutral flag, aircraft, and wireless telegraph.

EUGENE WAMBAUGH.

SHIPPERS AND CARRIERS OF INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE FREIGHT. By Edgar Watkins. Atlanta: The Harrison Company. 1916. pp. cxv, 1057.

After seven years Mr. Watkins has brought out a new edition of his book, in which, by means of India paper and a limp leather binding, eleven hundred pages have been compressed into a very small compass.

The scope of the book is indicated by its title. It should be of value to lawyers engaged in the practice of the American law of freight carriage, and it is obvious that no more than that has been intended by the author. The book is largely a compilation of the decided cases in this field. The compilation, however, is exceptionally comprehensive and well arranged, though unfortunately rather poorly indexed. In a few instances, the author expresses interesting independent opinions — for example, that a state can compel the interchange of traffic by purely intrastate carriers (p. 26) and that the decision of the circuit court of appeals concerning bulked shipments was erroneous (p. 267). Several hundred pages of the book are given over to an exhaustive annotation of the Act to Regulate Commerce and its amendments, and of the Sherman and Clayton laws. The Conference Rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission are given in an appendix.

RAEBURN GREEN.

THE LAW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. By Harvey Cortlandt Voorhees. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1916. pp. xi, 429.

This is a collection of the cases relating to the public schools. The questions involved are in the main of statutory construction, but the author has of course included those cases where the common law is applied to school affairs. The book also contains synopses of the principal state statutes. It partakes more of the nature of a digest than of a textbook, the personal contribution of the author being in amassing, compilation, and arrangement rather than in original and guiding thought. However, lawyers and those who manage the schools will find in the book a convenient and a full source of information of Public School Law.

AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, BULLETIN XII. A report on Commercial Arbitration in England. By Samuel Rosenbaum. 1916. pp. 72.

FORMS IN COMMON USE. Edited by Thomas F. O'Malley. Boston: Eugene W. Hildreth. 1916. pp. xix, 424.

REASONABLENESS AND LEGAL RIGHT OF THE "MINIMUM CHARGE" IN PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES. By Samuel S. Wyer. 1916. pp. 82.